THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS.

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Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 60. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 1071

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One Square, each additional insertion less than three months	30

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Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care, in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 150 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1864—1y.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '61.

U. H. AKERS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Bedford, Pa.
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected.
☞Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of John Palmer's office.
Bedford, September 11, 1863.

P. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. G. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on West Pitt street, south side, nearly opposite the Union Hotel.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

P. H. PENNYSL, M. D.,
RAY'S HILL, Bedford Co., Pa
Having located at the above place tenders his professional services to the community.
August 19, 1864—1

DAVID DEFIBAUGH,
GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.
Workshop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Rifles and other guns made to order, in the best style and on reasonable terms. Special attention will be given to the repairing of firearms. July 1, 1864—1y.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

Jacob Reed, J. J. Schell,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PENN A.
☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
REFERENCES.

Philadelphia:	Bedford,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
Boyd & Hough,	Hon. W. T. Daugherty
Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

SCOTT & STEWART,
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants
Jayne's Marble Building,
616 *Chestnut St.*, & 616 *Jayne St.*
PHILADELPHIA.
Jno. E. Gillette. B. Scott, Jr.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

Old Abe is Good to Crack a Joke.

AIR—*Johnny fill up the Bowl.*

Old Abe is good to crack a joke,
Heigho, heigho!
His fun in stories he can poke,
Heigho, says I!
But there's never a joke that he can crack
Will help him to beat our Little Mac,
For we all go M'Clellan blind—
Johnny fill up the bowl!

The "nigs" for Abe their best may do,
Heigho, heigho!
He is patron-saint of all their crew,
Heigho, says I!
But we, unfortunates, who are white,
Yet for the nigger have to fight,
Oh, we all go M'Clellan blind—
Johnny, fill up the bowl!

"We've broken the rebellion's back,"
Heigho, heigho!
Bill Seward swears he heard it crack,
Heigho, says I!
He swore 'twas broken three years ago,
But we see the tide of slaughter flow,
And we all go M'Clellan blind—
Johnny, fill up the bowl!

No end of the war can ever come,
Heigho, heigho!
We shall hear the roll of the murd'rous drum,
Heigho, says I!
Until at the head of affairs we place
The chosen chief of the martial race,
And we all go M'Clellan blind—
Johnny, fill up the bowl!

Four millions of dollars every day,
Heigho, heigho!
For this nigger war we are forced to pay,
Heigho, says I!
And there's never a hope, in Lincoln's track,
Of winning our good old Union back,
So we all go M'Clellan blind—
Johnny, fill up the bowl!

For liberty of speech and press,
Heigho, heigho!
For outraged rights we seek redress,
Heigho, says I!
The Provost Marshal and bastile
Are things to make each freeman feel,
We should all go McClellan blind—
Johnny fill up the bowl!

To Sherman, Farragut and Grant,
Heigho, heigho!
Who our flag o'er conquered cities plant,
Heigho, says I!
We fill the bumper and pledge the toast,
To give them the aid they need the most,
We all go McClellan blind—
Johnny fill up the bowl!

With Mac at the head of our weaponed clans,
Heigho, heigho!
No "political dodges" would mar their plans,
Heigho, says I!
And therefore Farragut, Sherman, Grant,
Declare what Mac is the chief they want,"
And we all go McClellan blind—
Johnny, fill up the bowl!

To all our heroes in the field,
Heigho, heigho!
Knowing how to die but not to yield,
Heigho, says I!
We fill the bumper and pledge the toast,
And give them the aid they need the most,
We all go M'Clellan blind—
Johnny, fill up the bowl!

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AS A CHAMELEON.

Thanks to the devoted partisanship of General Spinner, of the Treasury Department, our beloved chief magistrate has been made to appear in an entirely new and unexpected character. In reply to a letter from somebody in Vermont, asking for information as to the form in which the President draws his salary, Mr. Treasurer-General Spinner declares that, instead of drawing his salary in gold-certificates, Mr. Lincoln for the most part never draws his salary at all.

"In one case," says Mr. Treasurer-General Spinner, "all his salary so remained undrawn without interest for eleven months."

Upon this, a new and interesting question arises. If the President never draws his salary, does he never pay his debts? It is understood that the salary of the President is paid to him that he may defray his household expenses at Washington; and it would certainly not appear that, at the present cost of living in the capital, the presidential salary affords much margin for economy to a chief magistrate maintaining the respectabilities of his office.

Yet Mr. Treasurer General Spinner goes on to say that when Mr. Lincoln does, after much pressure, consent to draw his salary, "It "is mostly invested in stocks of the United "States, purchased at current rates by his friends "for him."

How, then, we repeat, does the President live? He certainly was not esteemed a millionaire before he went to Washington. It is hardly to be supposed that he makes a handsome annual profit at present out of some business not connected with his executive duties as head of the nation. Is his excellency, after all, a chameleon? His frequent changes of political color would seem to intimate as much; and if he really lives on air, the question may be considered to be settled.

We await with eagerness further light upon this subject from Mr. Treasurer-General Spinner.—*World.*

☞Lincoln having compelled the people to put a stamp on everything, they have concluded to put a stamp on him in November.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Vice President Stephens' Address to the People of Georgia.

The following letter from the rebel Vice President, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, giving his views upon the prospects of peace, was written in answer to a letter addressed to him by several of his fellow-citizens of Georgia:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Sept. 22, 1864.

Gentlemen: You will please excuse me for not answering your letter of the 14th instant sooner. I have been absent for nearly a week on a visit to my brother in Sparta, who has been out of health for some time. Your letter I found here on my return home yesterday.—The delay of my reply thus occasioned I regret.

Without further explanation or apology allow me now to say to you that no person living can feel a more ardent desire for an end to be put to this unnatural and merciless war upon honorable and just terms than I do. But I really do not see that it is in my power or yours, or that of any number of persons in our position, to inaugurate any movement that will aid in bringing about a result that we and so many more, desire.

The movement by our Legislature at its last session, at the suggestion of the Executive on this subject, was by authority properly constituted for such a purpose.

That movement, in my judgment, was timely, judicious and in the right direction. Nor has it been without results. The organization of that party at the North to which you refer may justly be claimed as a part of the fruits of it. These, it is to be hoped, will be followed by others of a more marked character, if all in both sections who sincerely desire peace upon correct terms will give that movement, thus inaugurated, all the aid in their power.

The resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, at its last session, upon the subject of peace, in my judgment, embodied and set forth very clearly those principles upon which alone there can be permanent peace between the different sections of this extensive, once happy and prosperous, but now distracted country.

Easy and perfect solutions to all present troubles, and those far more grievous ones which loom in prospect, and pernicious threaten in the coming future, is nothing more than the simple recognition of the fundamental principle and truth upon which all American constitutional liberty is founded, and upon the maintenance of which alone it can be preserved—that is, the sovereignty, the ultimate, absolute sovereignty of the States. This doctrine our Legislature announced to the people at the North and to the world. It is the only key note to peace—permanent, lasting peace—consistent with the security of the public liberty.

The old Confederation was formed upon this principle. The old Union was afterwards formed upon this principle. No league can ever be formed or maintained between any State, North or South, securing public liberty, upon any other principle.

The whole framework of American institutions, which in so short a time had won the admiration of the world, and to which we were indebted for such an unparalleled career of prosperity and happiness, was formed upon this principle. All our present troubles sprang from a departure from this principle, from a violation of this essential law of our political organization.

In 1776 our ancestors and the ancestors of those who are waging this unholy crusade against us, together proclaimed the great and eternal truth for the maintenance of which they jointly pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, and that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of those ends for which it is formed, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and institute a new government, laying the foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such a form as to them may seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness.

It is needless here to state that by "people," and "governed," in this annunciation, is meant communities and bodies of men capable of organizing and maintaining a government, not individual members of society. The consent of the governed refers to the will of the mass of the community or State in its organized form, and expressed through its legitimate and properly constituted organs. It was upon this principle the Colonists stood justified before the world in effecting their separation from the mother country. It was upon this principle that the original thirteen co-equal and co-sovereign States formed the Federal compact of the old Union in 1787. It is upon the same principle that the co-equal and co-sovereign States of our Confederacy formed their new compact of union.

The idea that the old Union or any Union between sovereign States, consistently with this fundamental truth, can be sustained by force is preposterous. This war springs from an attempt to do this preposterous thing. Superior power may compel a Union of some sort, but it would not be the Union of the old Constitution or of our new. It would be that sort of Union that results from despotism.

The subjugation of the people of the South by the people of the North would necessarily involve the destruction of the Constitution, and the overthrow of their liberties as well as ours. The men or party at the North, to whom you refer, who favor peace, must be brought to a full realization of this truth in all its bearings, before their efforts will result in much practical good. Any peace growing out of a union of States established by force will be as ruinous to them as to us.

The action of the Chicago Convention, so far as its platform of principles goes, presents, as I have said on another occasion, a ray of light, which, under Providence, may prove the dawn of the day to this long and cheerless night; the first ray of light I have seen from the North since the war began. This cheers the heart, and towards it I could almost exclaim: "Hail, holy Light, offspring of Heaven, first born of the eternal, co-eternal beam. May I express thee unblamed, since God is light."

Indeed, I could have quite so exclaimed, but for the sad reflection that whether it shall bring healing in its beams, or be lost in a dark and ominous eclipse ere its good work be done, depends so much upon the action of others who may not regard it and view it as I do. So at best it is but a ray, a small and tremulous ray, enough only to gladden the heart and quicken the hope.

The prominent and leading idea of that Convention seems to have been a desire to reach a peaceful adjustment of our present difficulties and strife, through the medium of a Convention of the States. They propose to suspend hostilities, to see what can be done, if anything, by negotiation of some sort. This is one step in the right direction. To such a Convention of the States I should have no objection, as a peaceful conference and interchange of views between equal and sovereign Powers, just as the Convention of 1787 was called and assembled.

The properly constituted authorities at Washington and Richmond, the duly authorized representatives of the two Confederacies of States now at war with each other, might give their assent to such a proposition. Good might result from it. It would be an appeal on both sides from the sword to reason and justice.—All wars which do not result in the extinction or extermination of one side or the other must be ended sooner or later by some sort of negotiation.

From the discussion or interchange of views in such a Convention, the history as well as the true nature of our institutions and the relation of the States towards each other and towards the Federal head, would doubtless be much better understood generally, than they are now; but I should favor such a proposition only as a peaceful conference, as the Convention of 1787 was. I should be opposed to leaving the questions at issue to the absolute decision of such body.

Delegates might be clothed with powers to consult and agree, if they could, upon some plan of adjustment, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected, before it should be obligatory or binding, and then binding only on such as should so ratify it. It becomes the people of the South, as well as the North, to be quite as watchful and jealous of their rights as their common ancestors were.

The maintenance of liberty in all ages, times and countries, when and where it has existed, has required not only constant vigilance and jealousy, but it has often required sacrifices that people or States are ever subjected to.—Through such an ordeal we are now passing. Through a like and even severer ordeal our ancestors passed in their struggle for the principles which it has devolved upon us to defend and maintain.

But great as our sufferings and sacrifices have been and are, to which you allude, they are not yet of the like sufferings and sacrifices which our fathers bore with patience, courage and fortitude in the crisis that tried men's souls, in their day. These are the virtues that sustained them in their hour of need. Their illustrious and glorious example bids us not to under estimate the priceless inheritance they achieved for us at such a cost of treasure and blood.

Great as are the odds we are struggling against, they are not greater than those against which they successfully struggled. In point of reverses our condition is not to be compared to theirs. Should Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, Augusta, Macon, Montgomery, and even Petersburg and Richmond fall, our condition would not then be worse or less hopeful than theirs was in the darkest hour that rested on their fortunes.

With wisdom on the part of those who control our destiny in the cabinet and in the field, in husbanding and properly wielding our resources at their command, and in securing the hearts and affections of the people in the great cause of right and liberty for which we are struggling, we could suffer all these losses and calamities, and greater even, and still triumph in the end.

At present, however, I do not see, as I stated in the outset, that you or I, or any number of persons in our position, can do anything towards inaugurating any new movement looking to a peaceful solution of the present strife. The war on our part is fairly and entirely defensive in its character. How long it will continue to be thus wickedly and mercilessly waged against us depends upon the people of the North.

Georgia, our own State to whom we owe, allegiance, has with great unanimity proclaimed the principles upon which a just and permanent peace ought to be sought and obtained. The Congress of the Confederate States has followed with an indorsement of these principles.—All you and I, and others in our position, therefore, can do on that line at this time, is to sustain the movement already inaugurated, and to the utmost of our ability, to hold up these principles as the surest hope of restoring soundness to the public mind of the North, as the brazen serpent was held up for the healing of Isreal in the Wilderness.

The chief aid and the encouragement we can give the peace party at the North, is to keep before them these great fundamental principles and truths, which alone will lead them and us to permanent and lasting peace, with possession and enjoyment of constitutional liberty.—With these principles once recognized the future would take care of itself, and there would be no more war so long as they should be adhered to.

All questions of boundaries, confederacies, and union or unions, would naturally and easily adjust themselves, according to the interests of parties, and the exigencies of the time. Herein lies the true law or the balance of power and the harmony of the States.

Yours respectfully,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

THEY GIVE IT UP.

It is finally admitted by the *Tribune* that we have a majority on the home vote, and that we have fully overcome the majority of fifteen thousand three hundred and twenty-five of last year. Now it must be remembered that we have done all this, notwithstanding the large hospital vote turned against us in Philadelphia and other places.

Assuming that the reported vote in the army is all honest, which, by the by, no one can suppose, it is simply the vote of the one side, the Abolitionists. Democrats were excluded in all manner of ways from voting, but with all that, the majority against us is not formidable, and can be readily overcome in November when Democratic soldiers will vote. Every man and woman who has a relative or friend in the army, should now turn his or her attention to getting McClellan electoral tickets to the soldiers. It is of the very first importance, and if attended to, at once we will carry Pennsylvania overwhelmingly for General McClellan.

Mr. Lincoln's Habitual Place of Resort.—The place where Mr. Lincoln spends most of his time is, however, at the Treasury Department. From that point he directs the cardinals and cargoes of greenbacks which are to do the electioneering work, and carry conviction, zeal and love for his person in the hearts of his supporters. The Treasury Department is now the great manufacturer of public opinion, the fountain from which flow, in green streams the arguments by which Mr. Lincoln's election, is to be secured. During the last two months the number of rooms where greenbacks were formerly printed has been increased, and several hundreds of working men and women have been added to the usual employees. Tons of the precious paper are packed every day and sent to markets where a liberal distribution of them is supposed to do the most good.

WHAT A SENATOR SAYS ON THE SUBJECT.

A United States Senator happening to find Mr. Lincoln in the midst of a pile of greenbacks, remarked: "Is not your excellency afraid of creating a panic in the money market?" Not in the least, said Mr. Lincoln. "The breach we make to the indebtedness of the nation can be easily covered up if we are elected; if not it will prove a bottomless bag, in which Little Mac will naturally flounder." Such is now Mr. Lincoln's theory in financial matters.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Another Draft Impending.—If Mr. Lincoln is re-elected, there will be another draft immediately. Gov. Seymour stated, in a speech delivered at Reading, Pa., last week, that the administration had already intimated as much to him. The draft, too, will probably be for *one million*. Governor Seymour does not state the number, only that "it will be *the largest one* that has yet been made." The reasons for this are obvious. The army was filled up in 1862 by three years men, whose time will begin to expire next spring. The men who were drafted this year under 500,000 have but one year to serve. Their terms of service will also be out next year.

With Mr. Lincoln in office, there is no possibility of peace. The South cannot make peace with him, for his demands are utterly inadmissible. He will offer them nothing before which utter ruin and annihilation are not a thousand times preferable. With his re-election, therefore, there is no hope, not the slightest. Every man who votes for Mr. Lincoln, votes openly and knowingly for more drafts, for burdening towns, counties and cities with more taxes, and for an unending war upon the Southern States.

☞Judge Holt has rendered himself a laughing-stock to the country by allowing his name to be used to give currency to a long partisan rigmarole intended to affect the election, in which it is charged that 500,000 Democrats are enrolled in a secret society to aid the rebellion and form a northwestern confederacy. If it were true that five hundred thousand voters at the North were in favor of the Davis government, then Lincoln is fighting a clear majority of his countrymen in waging war; but of course it is a lie, and such a stupid a one that it will deceive none but boobies. It is positively insufferable that the members of the Democratic party, who have had to bear their share of the blood, expense and suffering of this dreadful war, should be insulted by these scoundrelly charges, emanating as they do from the fanatics and fools who got the country into its present troubles, and do not know how to get out of them. We ask no better Democratic campaign document than this cock and bull story of Holt, for no fair-minded man can read it without being moved to indignation against the officials who would dare to give it currency.—*World.*

Another Trick.—Eighty-one drafted men were ordered to report at Honesdale, Wayne county, on the day of the election. Eighty of them were Democrats. They did report but the Provost Marshal and Board were not in session. These men all lost their votes.

☞A man named Sykes, of Indiana county, Pa., died on Sunday week from the effects of eating freely of chestnuts the day previous.

Lincoln Offers to give McClellan the Highest Command in the Army!!!

Lincoln Offers to give McClellan the Best Civil Position in his Gift!!!

Lincoln Offers to Support McClellan for the Presidency in 1868!!!

Every new fact that comes to light only heightens the contempt with which every right-minded man in the country regards the poor corner-grocery politician who now defiles the chair once adorned by Washington. Instead of addressing himself earnestly to the great questions involved in the struggle now going on, and seeking to find a solution of them that would pacify and re-unite the country, Lincoln employs what little shrewdness he acquired in his younger days by swapping jack-knives and whiskey to plantation hands along the Mississippi, in attempts to drive bargains by means of which he hopes to secure his re-election.

That he succeeded in buying off Freemont has been known for some time. That he tried to buy off Gen. McClellan has now also come to light. That he failed will surprise no one but a shoddy contractor.

The fact is so well established that successful contradiction is out of the question, that before the meeting of the Chicago Convention Lincoln sent Blair to Gen. McClellan, with instructions to make him tempting offers to induce him to decline a nomination for the Presidency. Lincoln offered,

1. To give McClellan any command in the army that he might see fit to name;—or

2. Any civil office in the gift of the President;—or,

3. To use the whole power and influence of the Government to make him President at the end of Lincoln's second term.

What do our Republican friends think of this? Their leaders are trying to persuade them that McClellan is unfit for high military command, that he is "in sympathy with the rebellion," and that his elevation to the Presidency of the United States would be as bad as the accession of Jefferson Davis to the same position. If Lincoln shares these opinions he must be the most rose-spotted traitor that ever breathed the breath of life, for in order to get Gen. McClellan out of the way of his re-election, he has offered to use the whole power of his administration to make him President in 1868. —*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE COST OF THE WAR.

The National Debt $4,181,434,732 17.

WASHINGTON, October 10.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

A good deal of political legerdemain has been resorted to by the Republicans within a few days past, to prove that our national debt is not increasing at the rate of three millions per day—though the last Treasury official figures place the total debt at about *two thousand millions of dollars. The surest way to ascertain the cost of this war is not by seeing how much we are able to pay by printing paper-money*, but HOW MUCH WE HAVE TO PAY ACCORDING TO LAWS ALREADY PASSED BY CONGRESS TO MEET THE TREMENDOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

An official statement has just been compiled from the records of the clerk's office of the House of Representatives, by which it appears that the following appropriations for the expenses of the government have been made since the war broke out:

Extra session of 1861*	$265,158,357 99
Regular session of '61-2†	894,904,972 34
Regular session of '62-3‡	973,120,470 42
Regular session of '63-4	900,000,000 00
The computation for the second session of 1863-4 is not quite made up, but the clerk estimates it at	900,000,000 00
The estimate for the coming session for appropriations by Congress for the next fiscal year are now making out at the departments. As the war is certain to last one year more if Lincoln is re-elected, the appropriations for 1864-5 will be	900,000,000 00
The aggregate permanent appropriations made for the sessions above named, according to standing laws from year to year, are	248,300,931 42

The grand aggregate of appropriations, permanent under the law, and definite ones at the sessions of Congress since the war began (including those which will be made at the next session, upon the supposition that the war may continue if Lincoln continues) is FOUR THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE MILLIONS FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY FOUR THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS AND SEVENTEEN CTS., ($4,181,484,732,17.)

This is in reality our public debt, with the naked official figures, stripped of the gloss which partisan officials put over them to deceive the tax-payers of the nation. These figures are official facts compiled according to law in Washington, and to be presented to Congress on the 1st Monday in December next. Yet this debt of FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS *does not include the usual and necessary indefinite appropriations for claims.*

*See official House Mis. Doc. 24.
†See official House Mis. Doc. 91.
‡See official House Mis. Doc. 27.

☞The Lincoln committee in Washington are spending $13,000 per day to galvanize "Old Abe."

BELFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY : : OCTOBER, 28, 1864.

What They Promised.

THE FRIENDS OF GOV. CURTIN PROMISED THE PEOPLE THAT IF THEY WOULD RE-ELECT HIM, THE WAR WOULD END IN 30 DAYS AND THERE WOULD BE NO MORE DRAFTING. HOLD THEM TO THEIR PROMISES.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEORGE H. PENDLETON,

OF OHIO.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,

ROBERT L. JOHNSON, of Cambria,
RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1 Wm. Loughlin,	13 Paul Leidy,
2 E. R. Helmbold,	14 Robert Sweinford,
3 Edward P. Dunn,	15 John Ahl,
4 T. McCullough,	16 George A. Smith,
5 Edward Y. Hess,	17 Thaddeus Banks,
6 Philip S. Gerhard,	18 H. Montgomery,
7 George P. Lepler,	19 John M. Irvine,
8 Michael Seltzer,	20 J. M. Thompson,
9 Patrick McAvoy,	21 Rasselas Brown,
10 T. H. Walker,	22 James P. Barr,
11 O. S. Dimmick,	23 Wm. J. Koontz,
12 A. B. Dunning,	24 W. Montgomery.

REMEMBER THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION COMES ON THE 8TH DAY OF NOVEMBER!!!

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS.

Rally, Once Again!

A MASS MEETING of the Democrats of the western end of Bedford county, will be held at NEW BALTIMORE, on TUESDAY, Nov. 1, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The Democrats of St. Clair, Union, and adjoining tps., will assemble in MASS MEETING at ST. CLAIRSVILLE, on Saturday, Oct. 29th, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democrats of Cumberland Valley will assemble at CENTREVILLE, on Wednesday, Nov. 2d, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The Democrats of Southampton will meet at ADAMS' MILL, on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, and at Cavender's Store on the evening of the same day.

The Democrats of Londonderry and the adjacent districts in Maryland, will meet at PALO ALTO, on Thursday, Nov. 3d, at 1o'clock P. M,

The Democrats of South and Middle Woodberry and adjoining townships will meet at WATERSIDE, on Saturday, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Soldiers At The Polls.

Of course the Abolition tricksters will have arrangements made to have soldiers stationed at the several polls of this county. This will be done, as it was at the last election, with the pretence of watching for non-reporting conscripts. We say nothing against the employment of soldiers in the arrest of deserters, but it does seem to us that their work might be accomplished without trampling under foot the laws of Pennsylvania, which forbid the presence of armed troops at the places whereat elections are being held. Our noble sheriff, by his timely proclamation, maintained, in some degree, the sanctity of the law at the late election. As long as our chief peace officer does his duty, as Sheriff Aldstadt did in that instance, the people need have no fear for their liberties. But the violation of the law, by the procurement of armed guards for the polls, on the part of the Abolition leaders in this place, led to the murder of an innocent and peaceable citizen. What the repetition of this electioneering trick may result in, we are not prepared to say; but we now declare, in advance, that if the polls are to be watched by armed men, contrary to the laws of this state and in violation of the Constitution of the United states, which guarantees to the people the FREEDOM OF ELECTIONS, the responsibility for the consequences will rest upon those who set the law and the Constitution at defiance.

Democrats of Bedford Borough,

Now is the time to work for the cause. Some of your number have been dragged away, since the last election, by the conscription officers, and you must make up for their absence by talking to your neighbors and getting some of those who have heretofore voted against the Democracy, to vote for Little Mac. Your party majority of 28 can be held and increased, if every man but does what he can to make another vote. We would advise you to keep an eye on the "detectives," assistant provost marshals, and vermin of that sort. We hear that some of them are trying to buy votes, by promising to get people out of the draft. Watch them, and if you discover them in this foul business, prosecute them at once.

State Senate.

The Democrats have elected *eight* of the eleven Senators chosen at the late election.—The new Senators are Messrs. Christy, Walters, Walls, Clymer, Donovan, Randall, James and Schall, Democrats; and Messrs Bigham, Lowry and Royer, Abolitionists. This is a splendid triumph.

The Frauds upon the Soldiers!

Unparalleled Outrages!

Democratic Soldiers Disfranchised!

Letters Opened and Tickets Abstracted!

DEMOCRATS PREVENTED FROM VOTING!

Illegal and Fraudulent Returns!

Shall These Wrongs Be Righted?

The most glaring and outrageous frauds ever perpetrated under the sun, have been practised upon the soldiers voting in the army, by their abolition officers and the underlings of the administration. We hear from every quarter, from the most reliable sources, that Democratic soldiers were prevented, *by force*, from voting, that minors and negroes were allowed to vote and that fraudulent returns have been made. The prothonotary of this county, for instance, has received one return which shows that *forty six* votes were polled and of these forty six, twenty nine voted the Democratic ticket. But the Abolition candidate for Congress is set down as having received *fifty five* votes, just *nine more than were polled altogether*; Other returns embrace the votes of soldiers from five different counties, all counted together, rendering it impossible to tell how the Bedford county men among them voted. But what is still more outrageous and enough to make every freeman's blood boil with indignation, is the statement of Democratic soldiers, iterated and re-iterated, that they were not permitted to vote. WILLIAM SLEEK, of Napier tp., writes home that when he was about to cast his ballot, he was told that he could not vote the Democratic ticket at that poll. He is in one of the hospitals at Washington city. JAS. NAWGLE of the same tp., also writes that he was not allowed to vote the Democratic ticket. JOSEPH RHOADS, of Bedford tp., writes to the same effect. All these men had their tax receipts and other papers properly prepared, as we personally know. We have also seen letters from soldiers to parties in this place, stating that letters sent to them which spoke of having tickets enclosed, reached them *minus* the tickets. Thus the Democratic soldiers have been disfranchised and thus is the will of the people of Pennsylvania overborne! Is there no remedy for this? The law provides a very uncertain and expensive one—the contesting of the election. But every one knows that in such contests, the same party which used fraud in the first place, generally uses it again with the same success. What, then, are the outraged people to do? Our answer is, *Roll up such a majority in November as neither fraud nor force can overcome, but if overcome by such means, then to right themselves* AT ALL HAZARDS!

As confirmatory of what we have said above in regard to the army frauds, we clip the following from the Bellefonte *Watchman*:

CAMP DISTRIBUTION, Va., Oct. 15.

MR. ALEXANDER ESQ.—I received yours of the 4th inst. and was glad to hear such favorable news from "Old Centre." I have seen no report of the election of the county yet, but I feel confident that the whole Democratic ticket is elected by a handsome majority. There were three votes for Centre county in my company, and they all went the whole county ticket: one of the number that never voted that ticket before. There will be more votes cast at the November election than there was at this one. A poll was opened in camp and I will give you a slight idea how it was carried on. There are men here from all parts of the State. It is to be remembered that the drafted men and substitutes are always kept under guard, and when the polls opened the Pennsylvania men were ordered to fall in and go to vote. One squad, in command of a sergeant was marched to the place of voting, when the Colonel commanding the camp, came and spoke to the men and told them that he wanted every man to have his just dues, that the election was to be carried on in a fair way, and that there was no fraud or illegal voting to be permitted.—When they were asked what ticket they were going to vote, nine of the number said the Democratic ticket. The Colonel then ordered the Sergeant to take those men to their quarters, that they could not come any of their d—d copperhead games over him. These nine Democrats were thus deprived the right of voting.

If you, or any one else, doubts the reality of it I shall be plain enough to give you their names, and their respective places of residence.

Joseph Rhoads, Bedford, Bedford Co;
Archibald Snyder, Peach Bottom, York Co;
James Thompson, Johnstown, Cambria Co;
Joseph Senger, do do do;
John Robinson, Cating Furnace, Blair Co;
Richard Caverty, Philadelphia;
Peter B. Shard, do 10th Ward;
Peter Mim, East Erb, Lancaster Co;
John Hawley, Williamsport, Lycoming Co.

Yours, very respectfully,
H**** G*****,
Co. F. 14th Reg't, P. R. V. C.

Congressmen Elected.

The following is a list of the Congressmen for this State, elected by the home vote:

DEMOCRATS.	ABOLITIONISTS.
S. J. Randall,	Leonard Myers,
Henry P. Ross,	W. D. Kelley,
B. M. Boyer,	C. O'Neill,
Philip Johnson,	J. M. Broomall,
Meyer Strouse,	Thaddeus Stephens,
S. E. Ancona,	George F. Miller,
Charles Denison,	G. W. Schofield.
Thaddeus Wright,	C. V. Culver,
R. L. Johnston,	J. K. Moorhead,
A. H. Coffroth,	Thos. Williams,
John L. Dawson,	G. V. Lawrence,
A. J. Glossbrenner,	Ulysses Mercur.

In the present Congress the delegation stand 9 Democrats, 1 renegade, 2 republicans elected on Democratic tickets, but acting with the administration, and 12 Abolitionists; showing a gain, on the home vote, of three Democrats.—Mercur, Culver, Miller and Schofield, abolitionists, barely escaped defeat.

How They Wriggle!

The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, edited by the Hessian Bergner, Lincoln's postmaster at the State capital, is dumbfounded by the large Democratic gain in Bedford county. The fellow actually had an idea that the people of this county, could be bought and sold as cheap as himself, and that because some of the small politicians of Bedford borough, had gone over to Lincoln, therefore, the county would certainly, also, turn a somersault into the embrace of Abolitionism. He confidently expected that a great proportion of the 15,000 votes, which one of our renegades was to take over to Lincoln in this State, would be made up of the honest yeomanry of Bedford county. His chagrin at the result, is about as bitter as that of the parties here upon whom he built his hopes, and hence he wriggles and twists and squirms in his efforts to find a reason for the disaster to his friends in this county. One day he says that it was owing to the proclamation of our Sheriff, commanding the peace at the polls and calling upon the peace-officers to enforce the laws; the next he attributes it to the fact that our County Treasurer gave receipts for taxes paid to him for soldiers in the army, so that those soldiers might not be disfranchised; in doing which, both Sheriff and Treasurer were only executing their sworn duties. Why, the chairman of the Abolition county Committee, brought a list of three hundred names of soldiers to the Treasurer, for which he demanded and obtained tax receipts. The Hessian must try again if he would find out the true reason for the awful thrashing his friends got in this county at the late election. But he had better wait till after the 8th of November, when he will have more of the same sort of work to do and he can then make a single job of all the necessary apologies for the downfall of Abolitionism in Bedford county.

Turn Out In Your Might.

Remember the election comes on Tuesday, the 8th of November. Let every man be at his post. Don't wait to be sent for. Every man is equally interested with his neighbor, in bringing about a change of administration. Let the Democrats of every school district appoint a place of meeting on election day; let a committee be appointed to ascertain whether all are present and when every man answers to his name, then let them march forward to the polls. Lists of voters should also be made and a committee man should stand at the window and check off the name of those voting, and those not at the polls by two o'clock in the afternoon, should at once be sent for. Now, then, Rally for M'Clellan, boys. Rally once again, shouting the death-knell of traitors!

Arson Pillage and Murder.

Look down the desolate valley of Shenandoah! Behold its beautiful towns, its pleasant farmhouses, its well-filled barns, its generous mills, feeding the flames of Lincoln's policy of destruction. Look again to far off Florida and see the lovely city of Jacksonville, a prey to the fires of Lincoln's plan of desolation. Look once more to Mississippi and Louisiana and find there the ashes of the once flourishing towns of Jackson and Alexandria leveled to the earth by the insensate fury of the American Nero. Then turn your eye northward and note from the Kansas line to Chambersburg, the smouldering ruins of towns and hamlets, destroyed, in retaliation, by the raiders of Jeff. Davis. You shudder as you contemplate the scene. Your heart sickens within you as you think of the horrors surrounding you on every side. Arson, pillage and murder are at your very door. Your dwellings are to be burned over your heads, your valuables pillaged and yourself and family, if escaping the vengeance of the rebels, shot down in cold blood, as was poor Frederick Mock, and all for the sake of keeping the Illinois buffoon telling his smutty jokes in the White House! Oh, miserable, deluded people! how long will you be the instruments of your own ruin. If there be a thunderbolt in heaven, whose flash were vivid enough to reveal but for a moment, the hideous horror of the policy which you, who intend to vote for Lincoln, sustain, may it fall at your feet and wake you to a realization of your danger. Can you vote for more burning, more pillage, more slaughter? Oh, think of the shrieking women, the crying children, the widows and orphans, the houseless and homeless the bedless and breadless, turned out to die in the storms of winter, by the policy which you endorse by voting for Lincoln! In the sacred name of humanity, we implore you to pause and ponder before you permit yourselves to be governed by prejudice, or former party affiliations, in the discharge of your duties as voters.

A Handsome Gain.

The Democratic candidates for the Legislature in this district, gain just 1000 over the vote of last year, the abolition majority then being 798 whilst the Democratic majority naw is 202.—This is truly astonding. Over army frauds and all, the gain will be at least 700. Last year Mr. Meyers' majority in this county was just 250; this year it is 666, a gain of 416. A few more personal attacks from renegade slanderers, would have given him 1000 majority.

Not True.

We are informed that the Abolitionists are circulating a story in the army, to the effect that Gen. McClellan was opposed to granting soldiers the right to vote. This is false—utterly false—and was invented merely to make votes for Lincoln.

The 184th.

We have been shown a letter from a private in the 184th P. V., which states that the regiment gave 107 Democratic majority. The company in this regiment, from this place, gave a Democratic majority. Of course, no return of this vote has been received by the Prothonotary

Nail Them.

We are informed that the abolition judge and inspector of election for Union township, refused to take the votes of some seven drafted men who desired to vote at that poll, at the late election; also, that they refused to receive the proxies of several soldiers. They should be prosecuted and if they repent such an outrage upon the rights of freemen, they must and will be made to suffer the penalty of the law.

Now, Work!

Pennsylvania is ours, but we must not remain idle. Fraud and force in the army must be overcome, by an increase of our majority at home. Five additional votes in each district, will be sufficient to place our majority in the State, beyond the reach of all the dirty work that can be done by our opponents. But most districts can do better than this. Let us make the majority for McClellan so overwhelming that abolitionism will never again be heard of in the Keystone state. Work, Work, Work!

Astonuding Frauds.

We heve often heard of election frauds, but those perpetrated by the Abolitionists on the eleventh inst., exceed everything in that line we ever imagined. It has come to light that at least 40,000 illegal votes were cast in Indiana, whole regiments of troops from other states voting at the various polls along the railroads over which they passed. A German soldier from Pittsburg, named STUMPF, has made oath to the effect that some 2000 soldiers, from other states, himself among the number, were taken out of the cars at Indianapolis and marched to the polls to vote the Abolition ticket, which they did, receiving thereafter a treat of lager beer. The vote of Indianapolis proves this to be true, as it is larger than that of the whole county was in 1862. Is there no remedy for this? We shall see.

Let Them Count Us Out, If They Dare.

The Democrats elect their candidates and the Abolition ballot-box stuffers and army agents "count them out." We will settle this matter after the Presidential election. Let them "count us out," if they dare. As sure as heaven bends above us, if Lincoln is re-elected by fraud, there will be a day of reckoning. Never mind! The Democratic National Convention has not adjourned *sine die*.

GOOD NEWS!

Still They Come!

The Bradford *Argus*, the old organ of the opposition in that benighted Abolition region, controlled by David Wilmot, has just taken down the names of Lincoln and Johnson, and hoisted those of McClellan and Pendleton.—Bradford county used to give 4,000 Abolition majority. At the late election, it gave but 2,700. The influence of the *Argus* will reduce it to little or nothing. We give below the editor's reasons for abandoning Lincoln, and supporting McClellan:

"Do not the times demand a change in the policy of the Government? We believe they do, and being of that opinion we have taken down the name of Abraham Lincoln, and put that of Gen. George B. McClellan in its stead as our candidate for the Presidency. In doing this we may give offense to some of the old readers of the *Argus*. As the *Argus* was the organ of the old Whig party, we have to say to its old patrons, that in making this change we but place the *Argus* along by the side of the eminent men of that party who have come down to the present time—men who have for years stood aloof from party politics, but who now come out and declare for McClellan as the only hope of the country."

The Last Hair.

The Abolitionists are hanging by the last hair. Greeley's *Tribune* gives up Pennsylvania on the popular vote, and says the Democrats have carried the State. Hereabouts the Abolitionists comfort themselves with the success of their frauds in the army. They cling to the army vote like grim death, because this is the last hair to which they can hang. But they are sorely disappointed at the small majority they have received in the army. Before the election they claimed that it would be 30,000; now they admit that it will not be over 10,000. We do not believe that it is 5,000, though until after the presidential election they will keep the figures up as high as possible.—But wait till you hear from "Little Mac" in the army. Where the Democratic county tickets received one vote, he will get thousands. Wait till the 8th of November.

The Two Men.

On the eighth of November the people of the United States will decide whether the present unhappy state of the country shall continue or be forever terminated. Those who vote for Lincoln, vote for more blood, more widows and orphans, more public debt, more taxation, more high prices, in short for more of the policy which, all must admit, is destroying the people and ruining the country. On the other hand, those who vote for General McClellan, vote for a CHANGE OF POLICY, for the restoration of an honorable peace, for the re-establishment of the Union, and for a return to the olden happiness and prosperity. Which will you choose? Oh, remember that your own life and the lives of those dearest to you on earth, are involved in this question! Will you not help to rescue the people, to save your own property, nay, your very existence, from the remorseless fiends that are now dragging the nation to perdition? Will you vote for a Christian gentleman, an educated statesman, a patriotic general, against whose character, as a citizen, not one word can be said, even by his most malignant enemies; or will you put your neck into the noose once more, by voting for the smutty Illinois buffoon, who has neither private character nor public virtue enough to shield him from the contempt of any respectable man that ever made his acquaintance?

Pennsylvania O. K.

Crow, Chapman, Crow!
Nor mind how much the Blackies blow!

The latest official reports of the Congressional vote of the State, foot up about 2,000 majority for the Democrats. We give a table of the returns below. The majority on the county tickets is much larger, running up to about 8,500! which will not be overcome even by the frauds in the army returns.

	Dem maj	Rep maj	Dem gain
Adams,	411	....	178
*Allegheny,	....	6438	1317
*Armstrong,	90	....	430
*Beaver,	....	745	283
*Bedford,	670	....	396
*Berks,	6706	....	84
*Blair,	....	325	594
Bradford,	....	2688	1100
*Bucks,	933	....	423
*Butler,	....	42	232
Cambria,	1070	....	234
Cameron,	....	69	33
*Carbon,	512	....	....
*Center,	962	....	616
*Chester,	....	2049	441
Clarion,	1100	....	120
*Clearfield,	1262	....	310
*Clinton,	670	....	366
*Columbia,	1875	....	....
*Crawford,	....	1147	758
*Cumberland,	548	....	....
*Dauphin,	....	684	506
*Delaware,	....	1293	435
*Elk,	437	....	51
*Erie,	....	2004	995
*Fayette,	814	....	100
*Forrest,	....	13	20
*Franklin,	60	....	226
Fulton,	290	....	....
*Greene,	1434	....	100
*Huntingdon	....	517	574
*Indiana,	....	1602	444
Jefferson,	244	....	390
*Juniata,	336	....	115
Lancaster,	....	4046	1848
*Lawrence	....	1546	328
Lebanon,	....	716	289
*Lehigh,	2047	....	217
*Luzerne,	2045	....	....
Lycoming,	992	....	535
*McKean,	10	....	115
Mercer,	....	169	300
*Mifflin,	....	1	82
*Monroe,	1572	....	....
†Montgomery,	1431	....	130
†Montour,	473	....	138
†Northampton,	2997	....	....
†Northumberland,	867	....	....
†Perry,	79	....	111
†Philadelphia,	....	7341	....
Pike,	744	....	....
†Potter,	....	312	679
†Schuylkill,	1750	....	....
†Snyder,	....	188	239
†Somerset,	....	771	555
†Sullivan,	320	....	62
Susquehanna,	....	864	398
Tioga,	....	2169	718
†Union,	....	460	14
†Venango,	....	247	69
†Warren,	....	600	288
Washington,	....	157	199
†Wayne,	983	....	41
†Westmoreland,	1471	....	384
†Wyoming,	206	....	168
York,	2865	....	308
Total.....	40,773	38,749	19,443
	38,749		
Dem. Maj.	2,024		

* † Official returns.

More Help!

"War Democrats," Read!

HON. W. A. SHANNON, an adherent of, and lately an office-holder under the present administration, has just resigned his position as Assistant U. S. Treasurer, and come out for McClellan, Read his letter to the Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW YORK, Sept. 26, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—Being desirous of entering the canvass in active support of General McClellan for the Presidency of the United States and deeming my present relations with the Administration incompatible therewith, I tender you my resignation as an officer in your department.

I wish here to state that I have been a War Democrat from the commencement of our unhappy contest, and despairing of the desire as well as the ability of Mr. Lincoln to carry the country through the present crisis, with our liberties unimpaired, I have determined to sacrifice official position to aid in an humble way in bringing about a change of rulers.

WM. A. SHANNON.

Hold Meetings.

Let the McClellan men of every township hold meetings and canvass their districts. Don't wait for Bedford borough to send you speakers. It is impossible for the town speakers to visit every part of the county again. Put your own shoulders to the wheel, and push on the column.

The Maryland Election.

The Abolitionists Defeated.

The State O. K. for "Little Mac"

Glorious little Maryland! She has at last proclaimed herself free! Although thirty thousand of her voters were disfranchised by a horrible test-oath, the McClellan young guard rallied and overthrew the Massachusetts despotism which has threatened her liberties. The following are the *latest* returns of the vote on the new abolition constitution:

	For.	Against.
Allegany,	875	....
Anne Arundel	....	1,079
Baltimore county,	132	....
Baltimore city,	7,726	....
Calvert,	....	576
Caroline,	48	....
Carroll,	....	103
Cecil (a tie)	....	....
Charles,	....	905
Dorchester,	....	1,017
Frederick,	992	....
Harford,	....	588
Howard,	....	121
Kent,	....	937
Montgomery,	....	945
Prince George's	....	1,144
Queen Anne's	....	1,357
St. Mary's,	....	973
Somerset,	....	1,601
Talbot,	....	590
Washington,	1,456	....
Worcester,	....	1,180
Total	11,229	13,223
		11,229
Majority against Const'n on Home vote.		1,994
Soldiers' vote, majority for.		1,559
Majority against.		435

How Goes the Battle?

The States which have recently voted, show the following result:

FOR MCCLELLAN.		FOR LINCOLN.	
Pennsylvania,	26	Ohio,	21
Maryland,	7	Indiana,	13
Delaware,	3		
Connecticut	6		34
	42		

Figures will not lie. Let Abolitionists boast as much as they please, things look a little ugly for Abraham the First.

Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company Organized.

In pursuance of public notice the Commissioners in the act for the incorperation of the Connellsville and Southern Penn. Railway company, met at the Washington Hotel in Bedford, Friday, Oct. 14, 1864 to open books for subscriptions to the capital stock and to adopt such other measures as might be necessary to conform to the requirements of the charter. Hon S. L. Russell was called to the chair, after which the books were opened and subscriptions for one hundred and two thousand two hundred shares, amounting to five millions, one hundred and ten thousand dollars, were entered by

S. L. Russell,	Rupp, Shannon & Co.
Alex. King,	W. J. Baer,
John Cessna,	Alex. Stutzman,
J. A. Wright,	John D. Roddy,
G. W. Householder,	D. Weyand,
Geo. W. Cass,	J. Bacon & others,

and five dollars paid in upon each and every share, thus inaugurating most successfully one of the grandest Railway enterprises of the age. The charter is a most liberal one. Under its power, the southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, will be provided with the railway so long needed to develop the great mineral, agricultural, lumber and other sources of wealth in those counties; and it will furnish, also another magnificent highway between the Ohio Valley and the Atlantic seaboard.

The proceedings were most harmonious and we now feel that our great railway will be made and not be suffered to slumber for over twenty years, as was the case while the power to construct remained with the old fogies of the Pittsburg and Connellsville company, which was controlled during its unhappy and useless existence by corporate interests of another state that appeared to have but little real interest in developing the resources of Pennsylvania, but rather to delay and retard the completion of a road that ought to have been finished years since.

A certificate duly authenticated by the commissioners, was forwarded to the Governor, to obtain the letters patent and the stockholders will be called to meet in the city of Philadelphia early in November (of which due notice will be published) for the purpose of electing a President and Directors. A competent corps of Engineers will then be placed upon the route to make all the necessary surveys and location. Our citizens and property holders should give every aid and facility possible to the parties in charge of this great enterprise.

DEATH OF A BRAVE SOLDIER.—It is with feelings of profound regret that we record the death of LIEUT. JOHN A. GUMP, 138th P. V. He was mortally wounded in the battle of the 19th inst., near Strasburg, while gallantly fighting the rebels. Lieut. Gump was a brave and true soldier and his untimely death is mourned by many friends. Green be the turf above him!

☞The Somerset *Herald* is informed that what we mean by "fraud and force in the army," is not the fair and free vote of the soldiers, but the cheating and forcing of the brave defenders of the old flag, into voting the Abolition ticket by Lincoln's hirelings, such as Revenue Collectors and stipendiaries of that ilk. *Vershuh?*

Comfortable.

The whole Democratic county ticket has been elected over army frauds and all, by upwards of 500 majority. Quite comfortable.

By Their Fruits Ye shall Know Them.

A few Democratic families reside in that classic locality commonly known as "Texas." These faithful few are daily and nightly insulted by the children of the Abolition residents of that neighborhood, who utter the most profane and obscene language, stone the houses of the Democrats and do every thing they can to annoy and outrage these peaceable and inoffensive people. Several of these families are composed exclusively of ladies, and upon these the chivalry of "Texas" specially pours out its violence. Now, we do not blame the children; the fault rests with the parents (who, we are told, encourage them in their vile conduct) and with the moral teaching they receive at church and Sabbath-school. We call the attention of the decent people of Bedford to the conduct of the "Texas" children and ask them to note the church and Sabbath-school which they attend. Their devilish behavior is the fruit of false teaching. Let those who have their moral culture in their hands, be held responsible. But the diabolical spirit which urges children to such outrageous acts, must and shall be quelled. The Democrats of "Texas" must and shall be protected. If they are molested, in the future, the law will be enforced against their assailants; and if their rights cannot be asserted under the law, a little moral suasion will soon bring some of the hypocrites and blackguards of that neighborhood to their senses.

THE POPULAR CURRENT.

Democratic majority on Congressional vote, at the election held in Pennsylvania, Oct. 11, 1864, . .	2,000
Abolition majority in 1863, . .	15,325
Democratic majority on the county tickets in Pennsylvania, at the recent election, ...	8,500
Democratic gain in one year, . .	23,825

Press on, Democrats and Conservatives! The grand battle for the Union and the Constitution is almost won! You have carried the outposts! Onward to the citadel of usurpation, and cast out the money changers from the National Temple. Trample upon those who trample upon the Constitution! Crush out those who seek to crush out Civil Liberty! Expel Abolitionism as a pestilence! Give us back OUR OLD UNION, OUR OLD CONSTITUTION, and give us PEACE!—*Age.*

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEX. KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES BURNS, Jr., Esq'rs., Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the third Monday of November, (being the 21st day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 28th of October, in the year of our Lord 1864. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, }
Oct. 28, 1864. } Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Frederick Mock, dec'd., late of St. Clair twp., Bedford county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. BARBARA MOCK,
Oct. 28, 1864. Administratrix.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that by order of the court of common Pleas of Bedford County J. W. Lingenfelter committee of Abraham Sill a lunatic of Bedford tp, has filed his account in this office and that the same will be presented to the court for confirmation at November Term. O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.
Bedford, November 28, 1864.

LIST OF CAUSES PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT NOVEMBER TERM 1864, BEING THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY:—

Joseph Barley,	vs. Jackson Stuckey,
John Snyder's Ex'rs.	vs. John C. Black,
Mich'l. Thomas,	vs. Jno. & Abram S. Kelly,
Joseph Chamberlain,	vs. Sam'l. Ritchey,
Same	vs. Dan'l. Snyder,
Tilghman Northcraft,	vs. Jos. Clingaman,
Delilah Hughes, et. al.	vs. S. H. Tate's Adm'r.
Patrick Dhrew,	vs. Jno. Dhrew, et. al.
Lucas Saupp,	vs. Stone & Cessna,
Catharine Saupp,	vs. Same.

O. E. SHANNON,
October 28, 1864. Pro.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 19th day of November, A. D. 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M. The following described building and lot of ground of Catharine & John Shock owner and contractor, to wit: A certain two story plank house and kitchen, situate in the town of Fairplay, Broad Top twp., adjoing lot of John Gordon; said house being two stories high and being 24 feet on front of Maine Street, and thirty-four feet back, with back building twenty-four by fourteen feet—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Catharine and John Shock.

—ALSO—

A districted building and lot of ground of Patrick Dhrew, owner and contractor to wit: A certain two story frame building in Broad Top township, Bedford county, situate on Patton Street, in the town of Coaldale in said county, measuring on front, on said Patton Street, thirty-seven feet, in depth about forty feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilege appurtenant—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Patrick Dhrew.

Bedford, }
Oct. 28, 1864. } JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of Sundry writs of Ven. Ex. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday the 19th day of November, A. D. 1864; at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following real estate viz: One tract of land containing one hundred acres more or less, about sixty-nine acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log house, a small log stable, dry house, spring house, and other out buildings thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Thomas Allison, Wm. Barefoot, Nathan Wright and others, situate in St. Clair township, Bedford county—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Rachel Harbaugh.

—ALSO—

one tract of land containing one hundred and thirty-five acres, more or less, and about sixty acres cleared, and under fence, with a two story log house and double log barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of Thomas Burket, Michael Wyandt, and Samuel Burket's heirs, situate in Union township, Bedford county—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Abraham Croyle.

—ALSO—

one lot of ground containing about forty feet front, and 164 feet back, adjoining lot of Mary Ann Byerly on the South, and an alley on the East, and with Main Street on the West, situate in the town of Rainsburg Bedford county—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John W. Vaughn.

—ALSO—

one tract of land containing one hundred and sixty eight acres, more or less, and about one hundred acres cleared, and under fence, with a two story frame house and back building attached, and other out buildings, and Bank barn thereon erected, also a small apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of John Blackburn, William Border, Isaac Rowser and others, situate in Napier township, Bedford county—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Blackburn.

—ALSO—

one tract of land containing ten acres more or less, about one acre cleared and under fence, with a dwelling house and store-house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Asa Duvall, Richard D. Foster, and others, situate in Broad Top township, Bedford county.

—ALSO—

one tract of unimproved land containing 10 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Wm. T. Daugherty, Alex. King and others, surveyed on warrant in name of Aaron Evans situate in said township, Bedford county—

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Aaron Evans.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Oct, 28, 1864. } JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Register's Notice.

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their names in the Registers office, of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphan's Court, in, and for said county, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of November next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:—

The final account of James M. Smith and William Rininger, Administrators of the estate of Jacob J. Rininger, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of George W. Householder, Esq., Administrator of the estate of William Sparks, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

The Administration account of William W. Cuppet, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Isaac Cuppet, late of St. Clair twp., dec'd.

The Administration account of Frederick F. Turner, Administrator of the estate of Frederick Turner, late of Harrison twp., dec'd.

The account of Jacob Kifer, Administrator of the estate of Catharine Baker, late of Middle Woodbury twp., dec'd.

The account of John Growdon, Administrator of the estate of Thomas L. Growdon, late of Cumberland Valley twp., dec'd.

The account of John Brumbaugh, guardian of William, Elizabeth, Sarah, John, Mary and Levi Brumbaugh, minor children and heirs of Esther Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodbury twp, dec'd.

The account of Daniel Fletcher, Administrator of the estate of Curtis S. Cooper, late of Monroe twp., dec'd.

The final account of John C. Riffle, Administrator of the estate of Jacob Riffle, late of Juniata twp., dec'd.

The Administration account of Adam Geller, administrator of the estate of Barbara Geller, late of Juniata twp., dec'd.

The account of Jno. G. Feight, Administrator of the estate of Jno. R. Feight, late of Napier twp., dec'd.

The account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of the Estate of Elizabeth Rollins, late of Harison township dec'd.

The account of Dr. S. G. Statler, administrator with the will annexed of John S. Statler, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
October 28, 1864. Register.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS DRAWN FOR NOVEMBER TERM, THIRD MONDAY, TWENTY-FIRST DAY, A. D. 1864:—

John Smith, *Foreman*; Moses Berkheimer, Samuel Ketterman, Thomas Blackburn, sr., Jacob Roades, Samuel Dufibaugh, Thom. P. Studebaker, Casper Stroupe, William Border, Geo. D. Kauffman, Thomas W. Horton, Samuel Ickes, sr., Henry Whetstone, Martin Hetrick, David Steel, Isaac S. Elder, William Rodgers, Franklin Mickel, Samuel Crisman, Elijah Perdew, William Bonnell, Geo. W. Powell, Geo. W. Shuck, N. N. Koons.

LIST OF PETIT JURORS DRAWN FOR SAME TERM.

Jacob Steckman, Nathan McMullen, John Gillespie, Jeremiah Black, Jno. S. Whip, Herbert Shoemaker, Hezekiah Nottcraft, William Gorsuch, Jacob Yont, James C. Davis, Jacob Corle, John Louman, Alex. Shoemaker, Samuel Nicodemus, John C. Riffle, Edward Hartley, Moses Mellwaine, George Elder, William James, William Kirk, Joseph Doll, John Mowry, Alex. Holsinger, Jno. Bowser, of Jac, Dan. Cyphers, Philip Mois, Jacob Adams, Jacob W. Sleek, Nathan Robison, Edward Kerr, Francis Beard, Dewalt Hershberger Franklin May, Joseph Mortimore, Samuel W. Miller, William Mason, Hezekiah Barkman, John Drenning.

Drawn at the Commissioner's office, September 1st, A. D. 1864.

JNO. G. FISHER,
October 28, 1864. Clerk.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Josiah S. Elder, one of the children and lineal descendants of Robert Elder, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., presented a petition setting forth that the said Robert Elder, lately died intestate leaving a widow named Hannah, and issue ten children to wit: the petitioner, (Josiah Elder,) Mary intermarried with John Barlenbaugh, Henry S. Elder, William S. Elder, Isaac Elder, Daniel S. Elder, Robert S. Elder, Matilda Elder and Elizabeth Elder, a minor; that said intestate died seized, in his demesne as of fee, of, and in, a certain lot or parcel of land, adjoining lands of Carper's heirs, A. Bossler, M. Gentner, Dr. Charles Oleig, Daniel Smith and Jacob Smith, containing ninety-four acres, more or less, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c; which said inquest, or writ of partition was awarded according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, to me directed, I will proceed, to hold an inquisition, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 16th day of November, A. D., 1864, when and where all persons interested may attend, if they see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's office, Oct. 28, 1864. Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber upon the Estate [illegible] late of Juniata tow[illegible] of Henry Mowter of Bedford co[illegible]unty, dec'd., by the Register to the est[illegible]ounty, notifies all persons indebted to the [illegible]state, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

FREDERICK MOWRY,
October 14, 1864. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will be sold at public outcry, on the premises on

Wednesday, the 16th day of November next,

at the late residence of Abram Sill, late of Bedford township, dec'd., the following valuable tract of land, situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Michael Holderbaum, Adam Sammell, Thomas Imler and Samuel Reighart and others, containing about 108 acres, having thereon erected a two story frame house and log barn. The greater part of the land is cleared, part good meadow, and good running water and an orchard thereon.

—ALSO—

a tract of mountain lands containing about 95 acres within one and a half miles of the Morrison tract. Also sundry articles of house-hold furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day.—Terms Cash on confirmation of sale by the Court.

MARY SILL,
October 21, 1864. Administratrix.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF *VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.*

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, in Hopewell township, on

TUESDAY, the 15th day of November, next,

that large and valuable farm of which Jacob Fluke died seized, containing 248 acres and 110 perches of limestone land, about three-fourths of which is cleared and under fence, the balance being well timbered. The farm land is in a high state of cultivation, with water in every field. The improvements are a LARGE FRAME HOUSE, BANK BARN and other useful buildings, also, a good tenant house on one end of the place, also, an orchard of choice fruit trees. This farm adjoins Wm. Gorsuch, Eli Fluke's heirs, David Puderbaugh, Stephen Weimer and others, and is about two miles from the town of Hopewell.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be secured in the hands of the purchaser during the lifetime of the widow, he paying her the interest annually, the one-third of the balance at the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in two equal annual payments without interest. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

J. W. LINGENFELTER, Trustee
for the sale of the real estate of J. Fluke, dec'd.
October 21, 1864.

Notice to the Stockholders of the Connellsville & Southern Pennsylvania Rail Way Company.

An election will be held for a President and Directors of the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Rail Way Company," at No. 238 Seventh & 3rd St., in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday, the 10th day of November, A. D., 1864; at 3 o'clock, P. M.

S. L. Russell,	W. J. Baer,
Alex. Stutzman,	John Cessna,
G. W. Householder,	A. King,
R. D. Barclay,	C. W. Ashcom,

Job Mann.

Oct. 21, 1864.—3t. Commissioners.

BUYERS—

Of Merchandise are respectfully informed that we have

Reduced

prices on all goods, to correspond with the

Great Decline East!

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Bedford, October 14, 1864.

Public Sale OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will offer for sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on Wednesday the 16th day of November, A. D. 1864, at 1 o'clock P. M. The following tracts or pieces of land situate in the said county of Bedford, the property of Samuel H. Tate Esq., late of the Borough of Bedford, dec'd., viz:

No. 1. A tract of unimproved land situate in Monroe twp., adjoining lands of George Blankley's heirs and others, containing 37 acres.

No. 2. The one undivided half of a tract of land situate in West Providence twp., adjoining lands of George Smouse, Frederick Mench, S. J. Holler and others; containing 224 acres and 75 perches.

No. 3. A tract of land of Southampton township, adjoining lands of Jacob Conrod Jacob C. Mills and others; 20 acres cleared and under fence with a small log house, and log stable thereon erected, containing about 100 acres.

No. 4. A tract of land in Middle Woodbury township, adjoining lands of John Stonérook, Widow Crott and others; containing 20 acres, about 5 acres cleared, and under fence, with a small log house thereon erected.

No. 5. A tract of coal land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of Jacob Meyers, containing 50 acres.

No. 6. A tract of land in East Providence township, surveyed on warrant of John Cavin, containing 406 acres.

No. 7. A tract of land in Hopewell township, surveyed on warrant of George Harker, containing 436 acres.

No. 8. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warant of William Richards, containing 100 acres.

No. 9. A tract of land in the township of Broad Top, surveyed on warrant of Hannah Cavin, containing 102 acres.

No. 10. A tract of land in Broad Top township, surveyed on warrant of Sarah Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 11. A tract of land in the township of Broad Top, surveyed on warrant of Isaac Richards, containing 400 acres.

No. 12. All of S. H. Tates interest in, and to, a tract of land, situate in Bedford township, containing about 25 acres, about 20 acres cleared, and under fence with a 2 story frame house with kitchen attached, and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Fetter, John S. Richey, and others.

No. 13. All the right title and interest of S. H. Tate dec'd., in, and to, one tract of land situate in Bedford township, adjoining lands of Adam Barnhart's heirs, Jonathan Diehl, Hugh Moore and others, containing 300 acres more, or less, about 125 acres cleared, and under fence with a 2 story log house, log barn and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard. (known as the Stuckey farm.)

No. 14. The undivided half of the ore and mineral right of a tract of land situate in Liberty twp., in said county, adjoining lands of John Savage, Jacob Cypher and others. Surveyed on the warrant in the name of William Harris, containing 400 acres more or less:

TERMS.—Cash at confirmation of sale. Widows dower released, for further particulars inquire of Col. J. W. Tate.

H. NICODEMUS,
Bedford, Oct. 14, 1864. Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Charles Koons, late of Bedford township, dec'd. All persons indebted to the Estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, can present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ADRIEL KOONS, Administrator.
Bedford Sept. 30, 1864.

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Benbaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

Examination of Teachers

Will take place as follows:—Hopewell township, Thursday, October 6, at Dashers.

Broad Top, Friday, October 7, Hopewell.

Liberty, Saturday, Oct. 8, Stonerstown.

E. Providence, Thursday, Oct. 13, Householder's.

Bloody Run Borough and West Providence, Friday, October 14, Bloody Run.

Monroe, Saturday, October 15, Rock Hill.

Bedford Borough and Township, Thursday, October 20, Bedford.

Snake Spring, Friday, October 21, Bald Hill.

Colerain, Saturday, October 22, at School House near Philip J. Stoemaker's.

South Woodberry, Monday, Oct. 24, New Enterprise.

Middle Woodberry, Tuesday, October 25, Woodberry.

Union, Wednesday, October 26, Mowry's Mill.

St. Clair, Thursday, October 27, Eight Square.

Schellsburg Borough and Napier, Friday, October 28, Schellsburg.

Juniata, Saturday, October 29, Buena Vista.

Harrison, Monday, October 31, Buffalo Mills.

Londonderry, Tuesday, November 1, Bridgeport.

Cumberland Valley, Wednesday, November 2, at Centreville.

Special examination for all who can not attend any of the above examinations, Saturday, November 5, at Bedford.

All examinations will begin at *precisely* 9 o'clock, A. M., and those wishing to be examined *must be present promptly* at that time.

J. W. DICKERSON,
September 23, 1864. Co. Superintendent.

FALL STOCK FALL

NOW IN STORE

1864. 1864.

WE have just received a handsome assortment of

NEW FALL GOODS,

Embracing Prints, Delaines, Mohairs, Alpac as Bombazines, Plaid, Striped and Plain Jaconetts and Cambrics, Collars and Sleeves in Sets, Hoop Skirts, best Makes and Latest Styles, Ginghams, Table, Diapers, Tickings, Canton Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Ready Made Coats and Vests.

Hosiery and Gloves,
Scarf and Neck Ties,
Linen and Paper Shirt Collars and Fronts, Hats Every Style,
Color and Quality. Boots and Shoes in Great Variety.
Made to Order, Call and See them they Speak for themselves.

Groceries,

Prime Rio coffee, Extra fine young Hyson, Imperial and Bolong Teas, Prepared and Essence of Coffee.

Syrup, Rice,

Chocolate, Spices, Chewing Tobacco and Segars of Choice Brands,

QUEENSWARE,

Salt, Mackerel, &c., Together with a great variety of other goods, to which we call the early attention of buyers.

TERMS *CASH*, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.

BEDFORD, September 16th, 1864.—tf.
G. R. & W. OSTER.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration on the estate of John A. Roby, late of Bedford township, dec'd., have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said dec'd., will make known the same without delay, to

JOSEPH W. TATE,
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864. Administrator.

A NEW SENSATION At Cheap Corner.

J. B. FARQUHAR has bought out one of the best Stores in the County, and is able now to offer

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS

WORTH OF GOODS TO THE PUBLIC,

all bought before the last great rise in prices,

and will be sold cheap for Cash.

☞Don't fail to call at Farquhar's before you purchase. J. B. FARQUHAR.
September 8, 1864.

CLOTHING IN SCHELLSBURG.

Having lately purchased an excellent assortment of

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

consisting of *Over Coats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Blouses, Vests, Pants, Hats & Caps, White Shirts, Fancy Flannel Shirts, Under Shirts, Drawers, Roundabouts, Neck-ties, Suspenders, Buckskin Gloves, AND* NOTIONS IN VARIETY.

We invtie our friends and all who desire to purchace to give us a call at our New Clothing Store in Schellsburg, where as we are doing business on the "*One Price*" System, we flatter ourselves we can render satisfaction by doing justice to every one. We thank our many customers for their patronage, and herewith solicit a continuance of the same kindness.

G. BERKSTRESSER & SON.
Schellsburg, Sept. 16, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an Act of General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within this Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said elections and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff of the county of Bedford, do hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the county of Bedford, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the *TUESDAY (8th) DAY OF NOVEMBER*, 1864, at the several election districts, viz:

The electors of the borough of Bedford and township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said borough.

The electors of Broad Top township to meet at the school house in the village of Coal Dale.

The electors of the borough of Bloody Run to meet at the house of Daniel B. Ott in said borough.

The electors of Colerain township to meet at the house of D. Stuckey, in Rainsburg, in said township.

The electors of Cumberland Valley township to meet at the new school house erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser, in said township.

The electors of Juniata township to meet at Keyser's school house, in said township.

The electors of Hopewell township to meet at the school house near the house of John Dasher, in said township.

The electors of Londonderry township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop in Bridgeport [illegible], in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the school house in Stonerstown, in said township.

The electors of Monroe township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnell in Clearville in said township.

The electors of Schellsburg borough to meet at the brick school house in said borough.

The electors of Napier township to meet at the brick school house in the borough of Schellsburg.

The electors of East Providence township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, jr., in said township.

The electors of Snake Spring township to meet at the school house near the Methodist church on the land of John G. Hartley.

The electors of West Providence township to meet at school house No. 4, near David Sparks, in said township.

The electors of St. Clair township to meet at the store near the dwelling of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the school house near Mowry's mill, in said township.

The electors of South Woodberry township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster near Noble's mill, in said township.

The electors of Southampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Adams, in said township.

The electors of Middle Woodberry township to meet at the house of Henry Fluke in the village of Woodberry.

At which time and places the qualified electors will elect by ballot:

TWENTY-SIX PERSONS to be Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

Notice is hereby given,

That every person excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State, or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the legislature, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then vote dfor.

And the said act of assembly entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1819, further provides as follows, viz:

"That the Inspector and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before 8 o'clock in the morning of TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place, and if any vacancy still continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officer shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several Assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election during the whole time such election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the Inspectors and Judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said Inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white citizen of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, ten days immediately preceding such election, and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months. *Provided*, That the white freemen, citizens of the U. States, between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants, furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof; or second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he has resided in the State at least one year before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and given such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the Inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, and the word "age" if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make a like note in the list of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the Commissioners, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the Inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election, under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block up or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice such persons on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, to be imprisoned for any time not less than one nor more than twelve months and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward or district where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine not less than one hundred or more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any betor, wager upon the result of an election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager, upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet,"

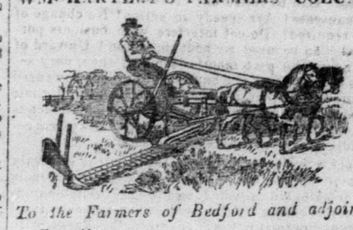
And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 2d day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in the eighty-ninth of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, }
September 2, 1864. }

Blanks, of various kinds, neatly printed on good paper for sale at this office.

WM. HARTLEY'S FARMERS' COLUMN.



To the Farmers of Bedford and adjoining Counties:

I offer the best selection of "Farm Machinery in the world." Having a practical knowledge of farming, and being acquainted with the best and latest improvements, I am confident that my selections will give satisfaction, at any rate I am willing TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY and WARRANT all machines to work and be as represented. Besides I furnish many machines *delivered* at the *price at which they are retailed at the place of manufacture.*

"The Farmer Mower,"

IS MADE OF IRON AND STEEL

Weighs but 570 lbs., cuts 4½ feet swath. Has a flexible hinge cutter bar, two driving wheels. No weight on horses necks. Each horse has but 100 lbs. to pull in cutting.

IT IS THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MACHINE NOW OFFERED TO THE PEOPLE.

Is warranted in full—and challenges the world.

I have already sold nearly one hundred of these Mowers, and can get but a few more.

Price $120 00, delivered in Bedford.—Farmers must order soon to secure machines.

Willoughby's Gum Spring

Grain Drills,

also on hand and for sale at Carlisle prices.

These drills are now

"MASTER OF THE FIELD,"

Sow Oats, Barley, Wheat, Rye, &c.,

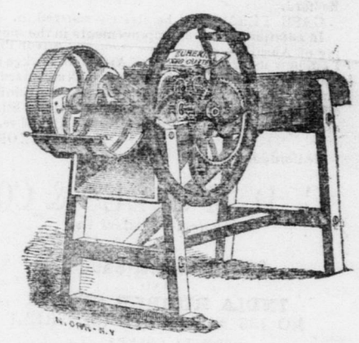
Measure the Ground, and break no Seed.

Thousands already in use and everybody pleased.

Send in your orders soon, as I have but 50 of them.

30 Green Castle Grain Cradles

now on hand. The last of these celebrated Cradles that can be got, as the *makers intend moving west.*



The Eureka Corn Stalk Cutter and Crusher and Hay & Straw Cutter.

Having sold more than 100 of these Cutters the past winter, in this and adjoining counties, they need no praise. Ask your neighbors who have them.

Keystone Cider Mills,

Portable Farm Mills,

which will grind all kinds of grain by horse power.

APPLE PARERS, SCYTHES & SNEDS,

GRINDSTONES, &c., &c.

Hardware of all kinds.

NAILS, IRON, PAINT, OIL, &c., &c.

My stock of Hardware was bought at old prices, in great part, and I offer much of it

AS LOW AS EVER.

MY STOCK IS COMPLETE,

and I will always endeavor to please those who may favor me with their patronage.

Terms in all cases CASH, unless otherwise agreed.

☞Farmers wanting Machines, of any kind, must remember that goods of all kinds are constantly advancing, and the sooner their orders are given the better for them, as Farm Machinery will soon advance in proportion to the rise of material, labor, &c.

WM. HARTLEY.
May 20, 1864.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS—WARRANTED IN ALL Cases. Can be relied on! Never fail to cure! Do not nauseate! Are speedy in action! No change of diet required! Do not interfere with business pursuits! Can be used without detection! Upward of 200 cures the past month—some of them very severe cases. Over one hundred physicians have used them in their practice, and all speak well of their efficacy, and approve of their composition, which is entirely vegetable, and harmless on the system.—Hundreds of certificates can be shown.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS are the original and only genuine Specific Pill. They are adapted for male and female, old or young, and the only reliable remedy for effecting a permanent and speedy cure in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, with all its train of evils, such as Urethral and Vaginal Discharges, Gleet, the Whites, Nightly or Involuntary Emissions, Incontinence, Genital Debility and Irritability, Impotence, Weakness or Loss of Power, Nervous Debility, &c., &c., all of which arise principally from Sexual Excesses or Self-Abuse, or some constitutional derangement, and incapacitates the sufferer from fulfilling the duties of married life. In all sexual diseases, as Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and Strictures, and in Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, they act as a charm! Relief is experienced by taking a single box.

Sold by all the principal druggists. Price $1.

They will be sent by mail, securely sealed, and confidentially, on receipt of the money, by

J. BRYAN, M. D.,
No. 76 Cedar street, New York,

Consulting Physician for the treatment of Seminal, Urinary, Sexual, and Nervous Diseases, who will send, free to all, the following valuable work, in a sealed envelope:

THE FIFTIETH THOUSAND—DR. BELL'S TREATISE on Self-Abuse, Premature Decay, Impotence and Loss of Power, Sexual Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Nightly Emissions, Genital Debility, &c., &c., a pamphlet of 64 pages, containing important advice to the afflicted, and which should be read by every sufferer, as the means of cure in the severest steges is plainly set forth. Two stamps required to pay postage.

December 4, 1863—1yse

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—DR. HARVEY'S FEMALE PILLS have never yet failed in removing difficulties arising from obstruction, or stoppage of nature, or in restoring the system to perfect health when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. The Pills are perfectly harmless on the constitution, and may be taken by the most delicate female without causing distress—the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstruction may arise. They should, however, NOT be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe as any other time, as miscarriage would be the result.

Each box contains 60 Pills. Price $1.

DR. HARVEY'S TREATISE on Diseases of Females, Pregnancy, Miscarriage, Barrenness, Sterility, Reproduction, and Abuses of Nature, and empirically the Ladies' Private Medical Adviser, a pamphlet of 64 pages, sent free to any address. Six cents required to pay postage.

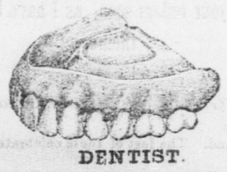
The Pills and book will be sent by mail when desired, securely sealed, and prepaid, by

J. BRYAN, M. D., General Agent,
No. 76 Cedar st., New York.

☞Sold by all the principal druggists.

December 4, 1863—1yse.

C. N. HICKOK



DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.

Bedford, January 16, 1863.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES.
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life-size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms. Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 29, 1864—1y.

CALL AT

THE NEW STORE.

MRS. SAML. H. TATE has received a handsome assortment of

CLOAKS, MANTELS, and *DUSTERS,*—the latest style.

A large assortment of

SHAWLS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, and *FANCY GOODS,*

which will be sold cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, and Flowers always on hand.

Don't forget the "NEW STORE," North East corner of the Diamond.

Bedford, Sept. 16, 1864.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung Affections, (free of charge,) by sending their address to

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. York.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Lewis Estright, father and heir at law of Christian Estright deceased, who had by deed and release become the owner of the shares of six of the heirs of David Kelly late of Liberty township, dec'd., to wit: John, Julian, wife of Daniel Grace, since dec'd., Elizabeth, wife of James Bowser; Catharine, wife of Bartlebaugh; Susan and William, presented his petition to the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, setting forth that the said David Kelly, dec'd., intestate, leaving a widow, Catharine, surviving him, and issue in the children, six of whom are named above; and in addition, Sarah, wife of John Grace; Martha, wife of Wm. Miller; now dec'd., leaving no issue; and Mary, wife of Samuel Medary; and seized in his demesne as of fee, of, and in a certain tract of land, situate in said township of Liberty, containing one hundred acres, more or less, seventy-five acres cleared, and under fence, having thereon erected a house and barn, and apple orchard, adjoining lands of the Hopewell Company, and John McClain; and praying the Court for an inquest to make partition of said premises, to and among the heirs, &c., which said inquest, or writ of partition was awarded according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE IS THEREFORE GIVEN, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, to me directed. I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises on Saturday, the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1864; when and where all persons interested can attend if they see proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 30, 1864. Sheriff.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary upon the estate of Barthelomew Dively, late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of said deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB G. DIVELY, Ex'r.

September 23, 1864—6t.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises, on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at the late residence of Daniel Means, jr., deceased, the following valuable real estate, to wit:

ONE TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Monroe township, Bedford county, in Black Valley, six miles south of Bloody Run, containing 200 acres, more or less, with a good

PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN, A NEW SAW MILL,

and other out-buildings thereon erected, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, 30 acres of which is meadow, the balance of the land is well timbered. There is a small orchard thereon, a good spring of water, with a branch of Clear Creek running thro' the premises. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known.

HENRY WHETSTONE, Adm'r.

October 7, 1864.

PUBLIC SALE
OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

There will be sold at public sale, at the residence of the subscriber, in Colerain township, on

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1864,

the following described property, to wit: Three head of work horses, two colts, four head of milch cows, fourteen head of young cattle, thirty head of sheep, one four horse wagon, one two horse wagon, one buggy, horse gears, ploughs, harrows, threshing machine, one windmill, wheat, rye and corn by the bushel, hay, fodder, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

WILLIAM INGARD.

October 7, 1864.*

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

The unsettled state of the market, and the net cash prices charged us for all the goods we buy now, compel us, in common with other business men, to require CASH SALES. Hereafter, until business matters get into a more healthy condition, we must sell EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH. In return for this favor from our customers, we promise them

GOODS at the very lowest CASH RATES.

We are closing our books, our customers will please call and settle, all accounts are ready for settlement, and we are determined to close them.

We remain, truly, your friends,

G. BLYMYER & SON.

October 7, 1864—3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed to make distribution under the will of John Shreeves, dec'd., of the balance in the hands of his Executor, S. L. Russell, Esq., will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday the 2d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, of said day, at which time and place, all persons interested may attend, if they think proper.

JNO. MOWER,
October 21, 1864. Auditor.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a Fi. Fa. to me directed there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 29th day of October, 1864, at one o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: Fifty-five acres of land, a part of the real estate of defendant in Union township, adjoining lands of Abraham Croyle. Tho's Burket, John King, Simon Claar's heirs and other lands of defendant, with a log house and log barn thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, about 20 acres cleared, and taken in execution as the property of Michael Weysant.

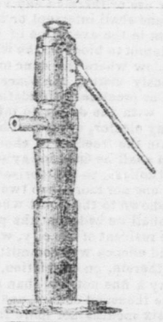
JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, October 7, 1864.

TEACHERS WANTED.

THE Board of Belford Township School District, wish to employ eleven teachers competent to take charge of the Schools of the District for the ensuing school term. The Board will meet at the house of J. J. Shoemaker, in the Borough of Bedford, on the last Saturday of October inst., when those wishing employment are requested to attend.

By Order of the Board,
Oct. 14, 1864.—3t. JOHN BROWN, Sec.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

10,000 lbs. of WOOL Wanted,

at J. M. Shoemaker's Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in Cash or Store Goods.

June 10, 1864.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Jacob Conrad, dec'd., late of Southampton township, Bedford county Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county. All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN MORS,
Bedford, Sept. 30, 1864. Administrator.

NOTICE.

The notes and papers of Jacob Broadstone, have been left in my hands for collection, persons knowing themselves indebted to the said Broadstone will call and settle the same, otherwise they will be collected according to law.

CHARLES FAXON, J. P.
Sexton, October 7, 1864—2m.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

Thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation. &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this Syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cents per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast introduced into the land. The is becoming im it still more wor ence already PROPRIETOR IS a much handsomer style than forme prepared with the greatest care of uni with plain directions, so that any one ter it.

TO DESTRO WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfect and Harmless.

And has never been known to fail to expel wo where worms existed. The proprietors boldly sert that it is superior to any other preparation the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*.*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 18, '63—1y

Foutz's Mixture.

THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddle or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

December 18, 1863,—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

HORSES. CATTLE. HOGS.

THESE Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these Powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Wise owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

HORSES. CATTLE. HOGS.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 18—1y

WISTAR'S BALSAM
OF
WILDCHERRY.

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR

Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST,
INCLUDING EVEN

CONSUMPTION.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

So general has the use of this remedy become, and so popular is it everywhere, that it is unnecessary to recount its virtues. Its works speak for it, and find utterance in the abundant and voluntary testimony of the many who from long suffering and settled disease have by its use been restored to pristine vigor and health. We can present a mass of evidence in proof of our assertions, that

CANNOT BE DISCREDITED.

The Rev. Jacob Sechler.

Well known and much respected among the German population in this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted.

HANOVER, Pa., Feb. 16, 1859.

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—*Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry*—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefited by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

From Jesse Smith, Esq., President of the Morris County Bank, Morristown, New Jersey.

"Having used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for about fifteen years, and having realized its beneficial results in my family, it affords me great pleasure in recommending it to the public as a valuable remedy in cases of weak lungs, colds, coughs, &c., and a remedy which I consider to be entirely innocent, and may be taken with perfect safety by the most delicate in health.

From Hon. John E. Smith, a Distinguished Lawyer in Westminster, Md.

I have on several occasions used DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for severe colds, and always with decided benefit. I know of no preparation that is more efficacious or more deserving of general use.

The Balsam has also been used with excellent effect by J. B. ELLIOTT, Merchant, Hall's Cross Roads, Md.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

None genuine unless signed "L. BUTTS," on the wrapper.

For Sale by

J. P. DINSMORE [illegible] way, New York.
[illegible] tors, Boston.

[illegible] SALVE.

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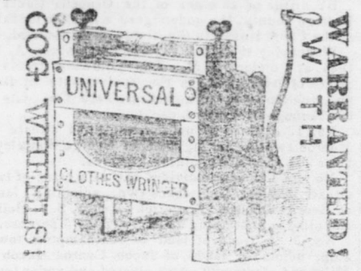
[illegible] New-York.
[illegible] to Tremont-st., Boston.
[illegible] by all Druggists.

May 6, 1861—eowly



53,818 Wringers Sold in 1863!

Any woman who will persist in the back-breaking, wrist-straining and clothes-destroying process of TWISTING clothes dry, when a *"Universal Clothes Wringer"* can be had for a few dollars, which will save twice its price per year, in clothes alone, is either *extravagant* and fond of hard work, or "penny wise and pound foolish." The value of a good *COG WHEEL CLOTHES WRINGER*, is only known to those who have used them. This machine has not its equal. It will wring bed clothes as well as the smallest article of clothing. It can't get out of order. It is almost everlasting, and it death to *cold dinners* and *black looks* o' wash days. Just call at Hartley's Machine and Hardware store and get one. Use it two or three times and if it don't please all about the house, bring it back, no questions will be asked and no charge made.

July 22, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work. ☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

LUMBER.

200,000 FEET OF ASSORTED LUMBER for sale at Glen Savage Mills.

WANTED—Teams to haul lumber to Bedford, &c. For particulars call at my residence or at Reed & Schell's Banking house, in Bedford.

THOMAS C. GARRETT.

July 29, 1864—3m.

Wool Wanted.

Highest price in cash paid for WOOL.

May 27. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 25, 1864.

LETTER OF ADVICE FOR LADIES.

FIVE ANATOMICAL ENGRAVINGS.

Has information never before published

Sent *free* in a sealed envelope for TEN CENTS.

Address Dr. STANFORD,
Box No. 4,652 New York P. O.

July 8, 1861—3m

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H Bush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 160 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harrison Person, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Bailey.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 235 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a tenant house, tenant house, double log barn and new saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder's or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stoystown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorn city, in the richest valley of the west, the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Decatah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. L. SHANNON.

O YES! O YES!

The undersigned having taken out auctioneer's license for Bedford county, offers his services to the public. JOHN DELL.

Six Mile Run, June 17.

P. A. FRED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

C
P O
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C FARQUHAR'S R

REPUTATION FOR SELLING CHEAP

STILL MAINTAINED.

We are now receiving at "Cheap Corner" a very large stock of Spring and Summer Fashionable Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, of every variety and style.

To the Ladies.

Call and Examine our Stock of

CALICOES, BALMORALS,
DELAINES, HOOP SKIRTS,
ALPACAS, RIBBONS,
CUFFS & COLLARS SHAWLS,
HEADNETS, HATS,
COMBS, VEILS,
TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY.

Gentlemen,

Come and see our Assortment of

COTTONADES, COATS,
SATINETTS, PANTS,
CASSIMERES, VESTS
JEANS, BOOTS,
CLOTHS, GAITERS,
LINENS, SHIRTS,
MUSLINS, NECKTIES,
DRILLS, SUSPENDERS.

GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, and Spices of every kind.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Congress, Flounders, Old Virginia, John Anderson, Natural Leaf, and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco and Cigars.

Having adopted the "Cash System," we are determined to sell at very small profit, and the public, who have so kindly patronized us, are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Juliana Street, Bedford, June 17, 1864.

Come and Settle.

I desire and must have all accounts on my books settled either by note or cash within 60 days. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

Bedford, July 8, 1864.

Pension and Bounty Claims.

U. H. AKERS has received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers' Pension and Bounty money. He also has a partner in Washington City to prosecute the claims speedily.

Bedford, Nov. 27, 1863—tf

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

S. S. Diehl and William Dibert would respectfully announce to their friends in Bedford county, and the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this house daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M., to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.

Bedford, Jan. 22, 1864—tf.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hufer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the traveling public that he has recently enlarged, thoroughly repaired and refitted his house both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Spring and Summer Goods,

JUST ARRIVED

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.

Bedford, June 17, 1864.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
AND
TEA DEALERS,

N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

November 13, 1863—1y

BEAUTIFUL SUN UMBRELLAS

Just opened at CRAMER'S.

May 29, 1863.

OSBORNE'S PREPARED JAVA COFFEE.

A Fresh invoice of this excellent coffee, just received and for Sale at the New bargain Store of

G. R. & W. OSTER.